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THE DAILY FREEMAN,

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BY HORATIO FOWLES,

at the

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City of Kingston, (Rondout, N. Y.)

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Kissengen.

"A glass of Kissengen, please."
Of the many who perspiringly stand at the mineral water fountains during the heated term, and with grateful throats partake of the cool draught, how few pause to think of the clear springs thousands of miles away from which their beverage takes its name, and of which it is one of the many imitations.

Kissengen is a pretty little town of 8,000 inhabitants, and is situated on a small river, the Saal, and is nestled away among the hills of Bavaria. Like most German watering places, the houses are well built and large, and every dwelling, from the burghmaster's and doctor's to the humble tenement of the shoemaker, is used as lodging-houses during "the season." As at our Saratoga, the inhabitants seem to sleep through the dull winter, to be strong and earnest for the harvest of dollars to be wrested from the crowd of strangers pouring into their great balliwick during the summer months. The town rests in a valley, surrounded by tiers of gradually rising hills covered with pine and hemlock, and through the leafy boughs at intervals are seen the ruins of old feudal castles and the gray stone crosses erected by the people to commemorate a particularly bountiful harvest. In the dim distance the wooded Rhine is seen, its hill-sides dotted with villages, and on the right hand and the left, at almost every step, chapels and churches and shrines with sainted images challenge the religious wanderer.

And bearing the brunt of Prussian cannon a hundred houses are scarred with the memories of the campaign of 1866. Many pieces of shot and shell remain firmly imbedded in the walls of houses, relics of the war, and souvenirs to keep alive the hatred of the people towards the Prussians.

The wooded parks and shady paths about Kissengen are numerous and beautiful, and lead to the miraculous salt springs which have made this little quiet town famous the world over. It is said that these springs were known as early as the ninth century. The history of the town speaks of frequent battles between the Hennenbergs and the Prince of Fuzberg, its early ruler. It finally came into the hands of the latter about the end of the fourteenth century. Gustavus Adolphus held it for a time, and the first Napoleon captured it early in 1813. By the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 it was given to Bavaria, and in 1844 it became known as a fashionable watering place. In 1844 there were but two springs known to the inhabitants—the "Max Brunnen" and the "Pandour," distant from each other in the same park about 200 feet. It was during the year 1736, when Prince Frederic Charles von Schonbrun was changing the course of the Saal in order to prevent the inundation of the "Pandour," that famous spring "Razozey Brunner" was discovered. Its waters were found to be so valuable that the spring became known throughout Germany.

To King Ludwig belongs the credit of having established the fame of these wonderful springs. The town was adorned by him with large and elegant public buildings, private dwellings, parks lined with rare flowers, walks, paths, rambles and promenades. The springs were developed by his command, their contents subjected to chemical analysis, and the many healing virtues of its waters published to the world. Dr. Granville, a celebrated English physician, brought the waters of Kissengen to English notice in a valuable treatise issued in 1830. About the time of its appearance the number of annual visitors to Kissengen was in the neighborhood of 100. Now they number 10,000 guests at the height of the season. Diseases which stubbornly resist treatment rapidly give way to the magical spring water, and the baths seem the veritable fountains of youth that De Leon hoped to find in the Floridas.

The waters are bottled and find ready sale the world over. Over half a million of bottles were exported last year. The large bottles cost per dozen \$1.60. The springs in the morning present an animated appearance. At daybreak the army of invalids begin their march. The lame, the halt, the blind, the diseased, come in platoons; the beggar plods along the dusty road leaning heavily on his staff; the rich banker from Dresden whips past in chariot with liveried attendants; the London belle, exhausted by the weary round of fashionable life, accompanied by her maid; the statesman, feeling the stern rebuke of overtaxed nature; the *ronne*, waiting for an heiress; the gambler, longing for a victim; the passe contralto and the retired baritone, all march with the army to the springs.

The crowd is largest about the "Razozey Brunner." Receiving his glass from the ser-

vant, cool, sparkling, and dripping from the well, the devotee retires a short distance from the crowd and leisurely sips the health-giving draught. And he may be required to place his glass in one of the many cauldrons of boiling water standing near, as the water from the spring is very cold, and it may not at first agree with a weak stomach; yet it will not be necessary but a day or two, as the stomach, without shock, gratefully receives the water. Standing under shade trees near the springs are the physicians of the town (each physician has his own tree), and here they are consulted by their patients. A thousand persons drink from three to eight glasses every morning. Millions of bottles are sold annually, and yet the springs are never dry, nor is there any visible diminution in the quantity of water.

Two springs—the "Pandour" and "Razozey"—are under the same pavilion, only a few feet apart, but the chemical properties of the water are very marked and distinct. The predominant salts of the springs are soda and magnesia, with a combination of muriatic, carbonic, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids and iron. These acids, particularly the iron, are found to exist nowhere else in the chemical proportions as in the "Razozey." Its waters are prescribed for people suffering from indigestion, diseases of the liver and stomach, and for morbid diseases of the kidneys, and are also beneficial in certain rheumatic and gouty affections, and in the early stages of paralysis. The "Max Brunner" is similar to the famous seltzer springs of Nassau. It is prescribed in some cases to patients, and like the others, is laxative and diuretic. It is much resorted to by all classes and used as a tonic. The peasants and lower classes on Sundays and holidays visit it in great crowds. Every one has access to it and no fee is required.

A walk of fifteen minutes succeeds each glass. A stroll beneath the horse-chestnuts, across the gravelled path where the band plays, up the gentle hill-side, down along the promenade, and thence back to the springs. The average number of glasses to each person is three, but it varies from two to eight. At eight o'clock the music ceases, and the crowd disappears as if by magic. Breakfast of dry bread and coffee succeeds. The bread is often purchased at the springs. A very plain breakfast—no butter, fruit or vegetables! The dinner—a very simple repast—is usually furnished by the hotels or restaurants, rarely by the landlord of your lodging-house. The cost of living is about the same as at other watering places in Germany, being from \$10 to \$15 per week. The evening is enlivened with music by a band in the park, and the hour is devoted to promenade and gossip. Gambling is no longer permitted, and its discountenance has improved the morals of the town. On leaving Kissengen each person is expected to give a small sum to the water servants. Everything is under the care of the Government, and there is a small tax to keep the grounds in order.

About Doctors.

BY THE FACT CONTRIBUTOR.

All right. I'm going for him. I have been aching to go for the doctors a long time; so here goes.

There are a great many kinds of doctors—great doctors and small doctors, good doctors and poor doctors; old-school doctors, doctors of the new school, and doctors without any schooling whatsoever. There are doctors of law and doctors of sons-in-law; ear doctors and doctors it is difficult to get the ear of; tooth doctors, nail doctors, and doctors who go to your tooth and nail. Eye doctors and I. O. U. doctors; eclectic doctors, electric doctors, and doctors not of the elect who run mostly on tinfoil.

Then we have cold-water doctors, and doctors who "steam" it a good deal; root doctors, and doctors whose motto is, "Root hog or die."

Spiritual doctors, and doctors very much out of spirits; magnetic doctors, and doctors who haven't any magnetism in them—or much else; laying-on-of-hands doctors, and doctors who will take anything they can lay their hands on, except, perhaps, their own physic.

Among Indian doctors are the full-bred, half-bred, corn-bread and doctors never bred at all—at least not bred to medicine—the latter class being far the most numerous. As a general thing, Indian doctors know nothing about Indians; many of them never saw one. But that is nothing strange in medicine. Men have practiced medicine all their lives without having the slightest acquaintance with it.

Herb-doctors are popularly supposed to spend a large portion of their time in meandering through the fields pulling herbs. Nothing of the sort. Lots of them wouldn't know cat-nip from "pennyroyal" if they saw them growing. They pull their herbs at the drug-gist's.

There are lung-doctors and doctors with very little lungs, although tolerable liver-doctors. They are good livers as a general thing. The throat doctors appear in a variety of forms not strictly recognized in medicine. The hangman is one of the most thorough throat doctors we have. His remedy, a stricture of hemp, rarely fails. Although severe, it is effectual. Few persons have ever been heard to complain of their throat after the first application.

Bar-tenders are another variety of throat-doctors, whose mixtures, alas! are too familiar to many people. A word of advice: cold water is the safest thing for the throat as an inward application.

The most agreeable throat doctor I recall was a charming young lady I knew in my youth, whose treatment consisted in choking my neck with a pair of round white arms. O dear!

Pepper doctors were quite popular some years ago. They don't pepper us so much as they did, though doctors, as a class, are quite peppery. Mustard doctors are in the army, for the most part, unless they are mustered out.

Cancer doctors are almost as numerous as cancer themselves. Every cancer doctor exhibits so many cancers he has taken out. I have sometimes wondered if they didn't take it out in cancers. I was once shown a tumor so large, I asked the doctor, if space was valuable, why he didn't stick his patient away in a glass jar and let the tumor walk round.

Movement doctors are working hard to get up a commotion, but bless ye! the old fashioned pill doctors are years ahead of them.

Corn doctors are sometimes men of much understanding, that being determined by the

size of the patient's understandings. Some corn doctors are quite skillful in taking off a corn. I had one corn taken off for me once, and he took it off so far it was nearly a week before it got back again.

The horse doctor should not be overlooked. A man who hasn't good horse sense has no business being family physician to a horse, although he may get a diploma to doctor men. Even the constitution of a horse may be broken down by unskillful treatment; yet in selecting a physician for ourselves we occasionally forget that. The horse doctor sometimes gets more kicks than coppers, though he is one of the few privileged persons who are exempted from looking a gift horse in the mouth.

The healthiest town I ever knew was out in Illinois one summer, when the doctor went East to attend a medical convention, and the place was without a physician for months. The doctors found on their return that all the patients had recovered, the drug stores had burst up, nurses had opened dancing-schools, the cemetery was cut up into building-lots, the undertaker had gone to making fiddles, and the village hearse had been gaudily painted and sold for a circus wagon.

Although I have metaphorically gone for the doctors, let nothing I have said be construed as reflecting upon them as a class. They are good-humored and can therefore take a joke, and, for the most part, are charitable and humane. I have a good many friends among the doctors, yet they are the very last men I want to call on.

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The Baltimore Nomination.

The Democratic National Convention at Baltimore seems to have been a harmonious one, and came to a nearly unanimous conclusion in nominating Greeley and Brown on the first ballot.

The spirit of the Convention was admirable, and the expressions of its presiding officer placed the Democracy squarely in favor of the amendments, the war settlement, and equal rights for all, including blacks as well as whites. The Cincinnati platform, which is an admirable one, is fully endorsed, and the substantial union of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties in the presidential contest secured.

Two months ago the nomination of Horace Greeley by any party or set of men was treated as a huge joke. The administration papers and men could find no more laughable idea than that Horace Greeley had been nominated at Cincinnati. Time passed and the laughter ceased, until some one suggested that the Democrats might adopt Greeley. This threw the administration into hysterics. It was too absurd for any one to suppose, they said. A month passed, and then they began to think that perhaps after all Baltimore might endorse Cincinnati, and now he is nominated nearly unanimously.

The indications are that the nomination which has been made by one convention, and remade by another, will be ratified by the people in the same manner as was that of Gen. Harrison.

Whither Drifting?

It is well for Republicans to carefully note whither their party under the leadership of the administration is drifting at a rapid rate. While intensely conscious that the Democracy made a grave and fatal error in carrying their state-rights doctrines too far, into the dangerous and inadmissible doctrine and practice of state sovereignty, the Republican party under the leadership of a military man bids fair, unless stayed by the earnest action of the Liberal element, to make as fatal an error in the opposite direction.

The charge was made against the Republican party at the time it nobly took up arms against the state sovereignty theory and rebellion, that the momentum of the conflict would carry it far beyond its original purpose. But the party almost unanimously repudiated the idea, and with especial emphasis claimed that the force applied in the war would cease at its end, the only warrant claimed for it being necessity, as without force the Union could not be preserved, and that was above all other considerations. The old Latin phrase—"Inter arma silent leges"—was the motto of the time, acquiesced in by the whole people.

The war has ended. Seven years ago Gen. Grant, after a persevering contest for which the nation will ever feel grateful to him, received Lee's sword at Appomattox. But to-day we see the Republican party marching into the field to fight the rebellion yet. It is only a ghost trotted out of its grave to frighten. And yet with a curious inconsistency, while pretending there is yet danger from a South released from the iron hand of the central government, the Philadelphia platform boasts that it favors amnesty.

We are now governing the south by orders from headquarters at Washington, for which there is no warrant save the apprehension of rebellion. Somebody might conjure up apprehensions of rebellion in New York (and they would be far less absurd than to expect them in a section absolutely bankrupt, in men and money), and the administration can shove the state authorities one side without as much as "by your leave." Already it has been done in spirit, as the election of Speaker of the last Assembly was dictated from Washington, and effected by those whom it considers in its personal pay.

Not alone with states but with the party has the administration carried out its doctrine of force. Free debate in Congress has been a byword for a year back, as Grant Republicans, with the full power of the administration behind them, made the anti-Grant Republicans pay for every word they uttered. Those who resisted were pronounced Democrats, though they were in the Republican party a dozen years before its new ruler joined it. And so we go; force has become the ruling sentiment, and the Republican party, under administration rule, no longer prides itself on its freedom, but pitifully listens for orders from Washington and minds them as a dog does the whistle of its master.

A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute.

Associated Press Dispatches.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DAILY FREEMAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

At a quarter past ten Chairman Doolittle announced that the hour to which the Convention had adjourned had arrived, and called the Convention to order.

Mr. Barr, of Connecticut, announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report. He came to the platform, and at his request, reading clerk Perrin read the resolutions.

The report recommended the adoption of the resolutions already adopted by the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati—[Cheers.]

Mr. Burr explained that the resolutions were the Cincinnati platform exactly—nothing added, nothing excluded. This platform was adopted in committee, by all the States except Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. He moved the adoption of the report, and moved the previous question.

On the motion to sustain the previous question, a call of States was ordered and taken—resulting yeas 533; nays 176.

The Chair announced that Mr. Barr of Connecticut, is now entitled to one hour to debate the resolution. Also, that the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, appealed for ten minutes. Mr. Barr conceded this request, as Mr. Bayard is a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Senator Bayard took the platform saying, that while there was no disposition to carp at and oppose men because of their former political opinions, he hoped the great Democratic organization would be allowed to have an independent expression of its own honest sentiments. [Cheers.] Why take out and dried resolutions of another organization? [Applause.] Why have opinions of other men not chosen by us forced down our throats as our expressions? It is proposed here that we shall go before the country for the first time without our independent expression of principles. It is not just or wise to ask us to go into this campaign under the clothing of the minority. [Calls of "time, time"]

Mr. Bayard finally resumed, arguing the necessity for some expression of opinion upon the question of the exercise of Federal military power, under color of legislation, to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments.

If the Convention failed in this [said Mr. B.] there would be serious disappointments. In conclusion he entered his protest against the pending motion to adopt the report as a whole, and asked a separate vote on the several distinct propositions pending.

The vote resulted—Yeas 533; Nays 176. Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, regretted there should have been any difference of opinion here. He said the reconstruction acts, and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments had been accepted. Public opinion was higher than governments, and superior to any declarations by conventions. [Applause.]

There was nothing left as an issue now but to save the nation from destruction by corruption. He reviewed rapidly and criticised the foreign policy of the Administration, and urged the union of the whole nation to defeat the unhallowed purposes and selfish policy of the present Government. An allusion to the prospective election of Greeley was received with great applause. As to the Fifteenth amendment, he would be the last man to attempt to wrest from four millions of freedmen the right of suffrage. [Great applause.]

Judge Reagan of Texas, followed: He said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could not succeed at this election with a distinct Democratic ticket. Therefore they had come to unite with their brethren from the whole country in effecting such an arrangement as will unite Democrats with all honest opponents of the administration. It was wisdom therefore to take the Cincinnati platform. Why refuse to accept the situation, and make the best of it?

The roll of States was called on the main question—the adoption of the platform— which resulted, yeas 662, nays 70.

At the close of the call, when Delaware voted no, there were loud hisses.

The Chair appealed to the Convention to treat with respect the vote of any and every State.

Before the vote was announced, permission was asked by the Chairman of the Alabama delegation to make an explanation. The change which he desired to make in the record of the Alabama vote—

Objection being made, the Chairman ruled that while Alabama has a right to change her vote, he could not explain.

Subsequently unanimous consent being accorded, Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, took two minutes to explain that there were in the pending resolutions some statements rather than declarations of principles which some of his delegation could not endorse without explanation, without mutilation. Having said this he changed Alabama's vote from 12 yeas and 8 nays to 20 yeas. [Cheers.]

Mr. Hoffman presented a petition of 15,000 Germans of the city of New York, recommending the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and expressing the belief that they will receive the hearty support of Germans regardless of past party affiliations, as the best nomination that can be made.

Mr. Ray, of Indiana, offered a resolution to proceed to vote by States for candidates for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing that at the calling of each State, its Chairman shall state how the delegation votes.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the original resolution, and the latter was adopted viva voce.

Mr. Snow Fowke, of Illinois, presented the name of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. [Cheers.]

The roll was called of the Presidential nomination. Each vote for Greeley was received with cheers.

The ballot resulted as follows: Greeley, of Delaware..... 687 Bayard, of Pennsylvania..... 15 Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania..... 21 Groesbeck..... 3

The nomination of Mr. Greeley was made unanimous.

When Gov. Hoffman rose to cast the vote of New York, her delegation was greeted with three cheers. Order being restored, Hoffman disputed Missouri's promise to give Greeley the largest majority of any state in the Union, and said New York's majority would be larger than the whole vote of Missouri.

Gov. Hoffman also expressed his regret that there had been any division of the vote here. He knew those who did not vote for Greeley were acting conscientiously; but he desired to appeal to them. New York is a Democratic state. It had more than four hundred thousand Democratic voters, and when these were ready to sacrifice personal preferences and prejudices on the altar of the country, he hoped

ed their brethren elsewhere would do the same. [Great cheers.]

After the Chair had announced the result of the ballot, Mr. Wallace of Pennsylvania, took the platform and was received with cheers.

He said, in obedience to the division of public sentiment in his state, the delegation had cast part of their vote against the gentleman who, by the usages and customs of the Democratic party, is now its nominee for President. They would yield to this decision, and accept the result which the great High Court of Appeal had decided. In conclusion, by instructions of his delegation, he moved that the nomination be made unanimous. [With cheers.]

Muske, "Battle Cry of Freedom."

The announcement of the result was followed by "Hail to the Chief." When the music ceased a scene was lowered at the rear of the stage presenting a view of the White House. [Applause.]

Order being restored the motion of Mr. Wallace that the nomination be made unanimous was put, and carried with one or two dissents only.

The votes of all the states were solid for Greeley except the following: Delaware, Bayard 6; Florida, Greeley 6; Black 2; Georgia, Greeley 18; Black 4; New Jersey, Greeley 9; Bayard 9; Pennsylvania, Greeley 35; Black 2; J. S. Black 21; West Virginia, Greeley 8; Groesbeck 2. Whole vote cast, 732. Greeley, 686; Bayard, 16; Black, 21; Groesbeck, 2; Black, 7.

The negative vote on the adoption of the platform consisted of 2 from Florida, 19 from Georgia, 9 from Mississippi, 2 from Missouri, 9 from New Jersey, 6 from Oregon, 7 from Pennsylvania, 2 from West Virginia.

The roll was called on the nomination for Vice-President. The vote was all for Brown, except six for Stevenson, given by Kentucky, and thirteen blanks, divided as follows: New Jersey 9, Florida 2, West Virginia 7.

The following is the vote for Vice-President: Brown..... 713 Stevenson, of Ky..... 6 Blank..... 13

Brown was thereupon unanimously nominated.

On motion of Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Tiayer, of New York, made a few remarks eulogistic of Greeley. The Chairman returned thanks for the kind expression towards him, and evoked the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of the Convention.

Mr. Buck, of Wisconsin, moved a resolution appointing a committee of one from each State, to be named by the respective delegations, to apprise the candidates of their nominations.

Mr. Payne of Ohio, moved to amend by adding, the President of the Convention to be Chairman. [Adopted.]

On motion of Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that on a adjournment the Convention would, with music, escort the New York and Missouri delegations to their quarters.

Resolutions were adopted, leaving the place of the next Convention to be decided by the National Committee; also, resolution of thanks to John T. Ford, to Frederick Raine, and to Baltimore, for courtesies; also, thanks to Mr. Doolittle for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Convention.

Mr. Hines, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to E. O. Perrin, Reading Secretary. [Adopted.]

A resolution of thanks was tendered to the Sergeant-at-arms and other officers of the Convention, also to F. O. Prince as Secretary of the National Committee.

At 1:30 p. m. adjourned sine die.

HONORS TO GREELEY.

NEWBURN N. Y., July 10.

The Democrats here are firing a hundred guns, and there is a great display of bunting in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

URICA, July 10.

The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore was received here this afternoon with ringing of bells and the firing of one hundred guns.

CORNING N. Y., July 10.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon in honor of Greeley's nomination. Great enthusiasm prevails.

PORT JENNY, July 10.

The Liberal Republicans of Pike county Pa. have just fired a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the nomination of Horace Greeley.

LITTLE FALLS N. Y., July 10.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon in honor of the nomination of Horace Greeley.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 10.

The Democrats of this city fired a salute of one hundred guns to-night in honor of Horace Greeley's nomination at Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 10.

News of the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, was received with enthusiasm in this city. A salute was fired and banners and flags displayed. Mr. Greeley received information of his nomination at the Lincoln club at 1:30, and was said to show apparent unconcern.

ALBANY, July 10.

The Democrats of this city are jubilant over the nomination of Greeley and Brown. A salute of one hundred guns was fired this evening.

LONG BRANCH, July 10.

There was a display of fireworks here this evening in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Ex-Judge Garvin recalled Chas. S. Hill to testify in rebuttal, and asked him, "Did you see any pistol on the stairs?" Witness answered, "I did not see a pistol anywhere on the stairs or in the hall. I could have seen a pistol if it was on the floor."

Gen. Barpin, interpreter for Fisk, testified the Colonel had no pistol in his pockets on the morning of January 6th, and made no change in his clothes except a coat when he went out at 2 o'clock. John Marshall, Fisk's colored valet was recalled to prove that Fisk had no pistol in his pockets when dressing.

Francis Housman, Fisk's colored coachman testified: "Never saw a pistol in the Colonel's hands."

Francis Curtis who assisted Fisk up stairs after the shooting, testified that he saw no pistol with or near the wounded man on the stairs, hall or parlor.

Dr. Tripler produced the probe used by Dr. Wood and himself. It is 6 inches long. He said he never told Mr. Cowing he pushed the probe in 8 or 9 inches. Never stated to Dr. Shine that the probe had broken off in the wound; am positive I never told Shine that I gave Fisk 120 drops of opium. The probe is not as it was when used, but was broken at the point. Adjourned.

ANTI-GREELEY CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The Anti-Greeley Democratic Convention met this p. m. at one o'clock. The following gentlemen were nominated by the committee on permanent officers: President, Samuel J. Bayard of New Jersey; Vice President, E. F. Stokes, South Carolina; James Sweeney, Louisiana; Ezra Keyser, Texas; and Jesse Miller, West Virginia; Secretaries, James G. Underwood, Connecticut, and S. J. Clute of New York. The report was adopted. Mr. Bayard on taking the chair made quite a lengthy speech denouncing the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Bitley of New York said they should not make a nomination at the present time. He wanted a true Democrat as candidate for President.

A resolution was offered and adopted, for the appointment of a committee to secure the attention of delegates to the National Convention at Louisville.

While these proceedings were in progress some one came into the Hall and shouted "Hurrah for Greeley."

Bitley offered a resolution that this convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Wm. R. Drinkard of the District of Columbia moved to lay the resolution on the table. Richmond Jackson of Massachusetts offered a resolution recommending to the National Convention the following, to be incorporated in the platform, namely:

First, an act of universal amnesty and restoration of political rights.

Second, repeal of all acts injuriously affecting the Southern States.

Third, extension of pension laws to the soldiers of the South.

Fourth, the payment for liberated slaves from the National Treasury.

Fifth, a change in the National Flag, to make it acceptable to all the people of the country.

Judge Flanders remarked that this was a mere preliminary Convention, and therefore this was not the time and place to entertain the proposition, and on his motion it was laid on the table. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

A CANDIDATE FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.

It is stated that the declination of Depauw, democratic candidate for Lieut. Gov., has been in the hands of the central committee several days. The nomination has been tendered to Rev. W. V. Brownning, but he has not yet accepted.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of additional congressmen and presidential electors at large, met here this forenoon. Hon. Wm. Williams was nominated for congressman. Gen. Nathan Kimball who was a candidate for presidential elector at large, resigns, leaving two electors to be chosen.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE, TROUBLE EXPECTED.

NEW YORK, July 10.

While some parties profess to believe there will be no trouble on the 12th instant, yet the men will be fully armed, and mounted police will be on hand to clear away any mob which may collect in advance of the procession.

Code signals are arranged between the police, military and fire authorities, by which forces can be concentrated at any point. The believed apparent quietude of the Irish is assumed, to put the authorities off their guard, but the Commercial says there is no need of disguising the fact that many recent movements indicate bloodshed on Friday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Gen. Given will probably decline the Vice Presidency of the Erie Railroad.

John Thompson has been identified as the person who attempted to kill Phelps the Jeweler in 6th Avenue in May last, and was committed without bail.

The East River Bridge laborers struck for an advance of wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25, which will be given them to-morrow.

The deaths in Brooklyn last week, number 639 including 45 from sun-stroke.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AT BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Isabella Beecher Hooker, Susan B. Anthony and Laura De Force Gordon, who have been in attendance on the convention, are very much disappointed by the utter rejection of their claims by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their intention of working for the Philadelphia platform, and its nominees.

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 11, A. M.

Probabilities.

Cloudy weather, areas of rain and easterly winds will prevail on Thursday over the Gulf States; easterly to southerly winds and partially cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States; westerly winds and clearing weather for the Middle States; rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds north-west of the Ohio Valley.

Commercial Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 10.

FLOUR—More quiet and steady. Receipts 12,000 bbls. Sales 6,000 bbls. at \$5.10 @ 5.60 for superfine State and Western; \$5.85 @ 7.10 for common to choice extra; \$5.85 @ 7.10 for common to choice extra Western; \$6.10 @ 8.35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Rye flour quiet. Sales 300 bbls. at \$3.90 @ 4.65 7c bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 2c. lower. Receipts 22,000 bu. Sales 7,000 bu. at \$1.46 @ 1.51 for No. 2 Spring; \$1.52 @ 1.54 for No. 1 do.; \$1.55 @ 1.58 for Winter Red; \$1.60 @ 1.63 for Amber Western; \$1.60 @ 1.70 for White do. Rye quiet and nominal. Receipts 8,000 bu. Sales — bu. at 77c @ 78c. for Western. Corn without decided change. Receipts 109,000 bu. Sales 96,000 bu. at 26c @ 26.50c. for steam, 61c for sad do. Barley dull and unchanged. Receipts — bu. Sales — bu. at —. Oats steady. Receipts 37,000 bu. Sales 32,000 bu. at 41c @ 43c. for Western, 42c @ 44c. for Ohio.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady. Sales 300 bbls. at 13.37 for new Mess. Beef dull. Cut Meats steady. Lard dull. Sales 300 tierces at \$1.46 @ 1.50c. for Steam; 9 5-c. for kettle rendered. Butter 22c @ 23c. Cheese 7c @ 11c. Sugar weak. Eggs 18c @ 19c.

OSWEGO MARKET.

OSWEGO, July 10.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Sales 950 bu. No. 1 Milwaukee club \$1.50; two cars do. \$1.52; 1,300 bu. Sheboygan club \$1.48; two cars White Canada \$1.88. Corn is in fair demand. Sales 16,000 bushels.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Stocks dull and steady. Gold steady, at 113 3/4 @ 113 1/2. Governments dull and steady. State bonds blank. Money easy at 3 per cent. Exchange, long 109 7-8; short 110 1/4.

STOCKS	PRICE	STOCKS	PRICE
U. S. 6 1/2 '81, reg.	113 3/4	Mich. Central.....	115
U. S. 6 1/2 '81, com.	113 1/2	Gen. & Mich. Sols.....	87 1/2
U. S. 5 3/8 '92, reg.	114 1/4	Del. & Ches.....	92 1/2
U. S. 5 3/8 '92, com.	114 1/4	Ill. Central.....	107 1/2
U. S. 6 1/4 '94, com.	114 1/2	Clev. & P.....	91
U. S. 6 1/4 '95, com.	115 1/2	Chl. & N. West.....	95
U. S. 6 1/4 '96, new.	115 1/2	Chl. & N. W. pref.	90 1/2
U. S. 6 1/4 '97.....	115 1/2	Clev. & Chl.....	95
U. S. 6 1/4 '98.....	114 1/2	New Jersey Cen.....	107 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, reg.	113 1/2	Chicago & H. R.....	111 1/2
U. S. 10-40's, com.	112 1/2	Mil. & St. Paul.....	103 1/2
Carney Sixes.....	114 1/2	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78 1/2
Del. & Ches.....	113 1/2	Tol. & Wab. & W.....	74 1/2
Del. & Ches. pref.	113 1/2	Tol. & Wab. pref.	74 1/2
Canal.....	98	St. Paul & N. W.....	95
Cumberland.....	68	Alton & T. H.....	95
West. Union Tel.....	75 1/2	Al. & T. H. pref.	41
Quicksilver.....	42	Chicago & Alton.....	110
Chicago & N. W.....	45 1/2	Chl. & A. pref.....	118
Pacific Mail.....	73 1/2	Ohio & Miss.....	45 1/2
Western Water F.....	51	Del. & Western.....	103 1/2
Chl. & N. W. pref.	90 1/2	Boat, Har. & Erie.....	75 1/2
Wells, F. & Co. Ex.....	80 1/2	Chl. & N. W. pref.	90 1/2
Am. Mer. Un. Ex.....	78 1/2	Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	130
St. Paul & N. W.....	97 1/2	St. Paul & N. W.....	101 1/2
Do. scrip.....	97 1/2	Union Pacific Dis.....	90 1/2
Erie pref.....	25	Tenn. C. & N.....	74 1/2
Harlem pref.....	120	Tenn. C. & N. new.....	45 1/2
		Y. & V. C. & N.....	45 1/2
		Y. & V. C. & N. new.....	45 1/2
		Mo. & N. W.....	94 1/2

GOLD—113 3/4 @ 113 1/2.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The New York State Temperance Society will meet at Saratoga July 23d.

Cotton caterpillars have appeared in many counties of Alabama, and cause much depression among planters.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fashionable women at the seaside are in many instances accompanied by French maids.

The Cincinnati Enquirer intimates that Mr. Groesbeck will bring an action for damages against the Fifth Avenue Conference.

The Connecticut legislature has displayed its good sense by repealing the usury law.—Connecticut laws are not quite so "blue" as they used to be.

The editor of the Country Gentleman says that from Overlook Mountain one can see 20,000 farms and farm houses on the west side of the Hudson, and 30,000 on the east.

SPECIAL!

TAPPEN, BURMAN & WEBSTER

Will open, Monday, May 26, a line of

Llama Lace Points

From medium to extra fine grades, at wonderful bargains. Our stock of them is not large, but as long as they last we will sell at less than Importer's gold valuation.

Great Reduction in Dress Goods.

We have been very fortunate in securing a lot of desirable dress goods, the balance of a clearing-out sale. We invite all to IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

OUR CARPET ROOM

Has also been replenished with latest patterns.

Wall St., Cor. John, WEST END, On the line of the Horse Railroad.

TREMPER, EVERETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,

Have on hand a Large and Complete stock of

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, RICE, SPICES, MOLASSES, RAISINS, SYRUPS, SOAP, SALERATUS, STARCH, SODAS, SODA CRACKERS, WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

They also have the most extensive stock of

FLOUR, FEED, OATS, CORN, TIMOTHY & CLOVER SEED, OATS & CORN (for sowing) FISH, COARSE & FINE SALT, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, BEANS, &c.

All of the above stock they offer at

WHOLESALE

And at prices as low, freight added, as they can be bought in New York or Albany, at their two establishments, North Front St., KINGSTON P. O. Ferry Street, RONDOUT P. O., CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

SAVE THE FRUIT,

SAVE THE FRUIT,

SAVE THE FRUIT,

CHERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, PINE-APPLES, ALL FRUITS.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

We sell cheap

We sell the best jars!

We show samples of fruits!

We have 1,000 dozen jars!

We sell at Retail & Wholesale!

We please all with fruit jars.

CALL AND SEE.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

SURE TO SUIT YOU.

VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS,

Rondout and Kingston.

MERCHANTS SUPPLIED AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

WM. HUTTON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

White Pine, Hemlock,

Spruce, Sawed & Shaved

Shingles, Lath, Fence

Posts, &c., &c.

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

BUILDING TIMBER,

WELL SEASONED.

WILLIAM HUTTON

Columbus Point Ave., near Newark Cemen

Works, City of Kingston, (Rondout,) N. Y.

1874

A.A. Crosby & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

CROSBY, MORE & CO.,

CORNER DIVISION & GARDEN STS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders', Saddlers', Car-

riage-Makers' and Fancy

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

Nails, Tar, Pitch,

Oakum.

Carriage and Sleigh Wood-Work,

Including HUBS, SPOKES,

FELLOES, SHAFTS,

AND POLES.

Agricultural Implements,

LEATHER AND RUBBER

BELTING, SPORTING

AND BLASTING

POWDER.

GUNS & PISTOLS,

Clover and Timothy Seeds.

AGENTS FOR BAUGH'S RAW

BONE PHOSPHATE AND

LODI MANUFACTUR-

COMPANY'S

POUDRETTE.

MECHANICS TOOLS a Specialty.

WARRANTING ALL GOODS AS

RECOMMENDED, AND AT

PRICES DEFYING

COMPETITION.

Thanking the general public for

their favors and patronage to the

old, we solicit a continuance of the

same to the new firm.

A. A. CROSBY,

P. S. GALLAGHER,

Rondout, N. Y., Feb. 1st, 1872.

1872

WALL PAPER,

Borders, Borders,

WINDOW PAPER.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PAPER

HANGINGS RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT

William Winter's

GARDEN ST., RONDOUT.

PARLOR ORGANS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

I have two organs that will be

sold under price to a cash

customer. Call and ex-

amine them before

purchasing.

School Books at Reduced

Prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

A NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

Hymn Books and Bibles, Prayer

Books for Episcopal Church,

Prayer Books for Cath-

olic Church.

QUITE A STOCK OF CATHOLIC PRAYER

BOOKS SELLING OFF AT WHOLE-

SALE PRICES, FROM TWELVE

CENTS TO THREE DOL-

LARS EACH.

Initial Note Paper,

NEW STYLES.

Prices for a box containing 24 sheets

of fine Paper and 25 Envelopes

with Initial stamped on:

White & Pink Tint, 40cts.

Green Tint, 50 cts.

French, 50 cts.

Orders by mail, giving Initial Let-

ter wanted, will be sent on receipt of

price, free of postage.

TRY A BOX—Send in your orders.

WM. WINTER,

GARDEN ST., RONDOUT.

1872

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Garments for Under-

wear.

All Kinds of Hair, Real

and Imitation Switches.

Curls, &c. &c.,

Kid Gloves in Great Variety.

White Goods, of Splendid quality.

Flannels of all Kinds

LATEST STYLE PARASOLS.

M. NEWITTER,

Masonic Hall Building, Division St., opposite

Mansion House, Rondout. 1872

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK.

KNAPPS DRUG STORE,

THE RELIABLE PLACE to buy the best possible

Patent Medicines, Popular

Patent Medicines, Popular

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GROUND PLASTER.

THE NEWARK LIME & CE-

MENT MANUFACTURING

CO. KEEP CONSTANTLY

ON HAND AT THEIR

WORKS,

Fresh Ground Plaster

FOR

Farmers' Use,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW

RATES IN LARGE OR

SMALL QUANTI-

TIES,

STRICTLY FOR CASH.

DELIVERED ON BOARD CA-

NAL BOATS AT THEIR

DOCK OR TO THE

CARS OF THE R. & O. RAILROAD.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS

WILL BE ATTENDED

TO AT THE

COMPANY'S OFFICE.

RETAIL ORDERS AT THEIR

STORE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A

FULL STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions,

Boots and Shoes,

&c., Cheap for Cash.

JAMES G. LINDSEY, AGT.

Rondout, N. Y., Feb. 3d, 1872. 96

LOOK AT THE FIGURES!

183,600 Machines per annum.

Many new machine companies have had their rise

and fall—their machines once popular now scarcely

known—others have made radical changes in order to

exist, while the Howe Machine Company have ad-

hered to the opinion of "Elias Howe, Master of Me-

chanics" ("The machine is mechanically correct; does

not change"), but addition after addition to their

factory, and to-day cannot supply the demand, al-

though turning out six hundred machines a day—

just a machine a minute.

THE ELIAS HOWE, JR.

Sewing Machines

MANUFACTURED BY

The Howe Machine Co.

FOR FAMILIES AND

MANUFACTURERS.

THE GREAT PRIZE:

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

PARIS, 1867.

Awarded over eighty-two

competitors

The Highest Premium,

THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF

HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL.

Given to American Sewing Machines, per Imperial</